CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE GREAT FIRE IN PANAMA.

Effects of the Confiagration-The Commercial Tax-Action of the Government-A Hardship on the Merchants-Affairs in Guatemala.

The steamships Alaska and Henry Channey, from Aspinwail, June 17, arrived at this port yesterday. The Alaska's treasure list foots up the sum of \$3,417.
The purser will receive thanks for favors received.

On the Isthmus there is very little of any general interest to communicate. In Panama, of course, the fire and its effects form the principle topic of conversation. Most people seem to think the chances of returning prosperity are very small. The government seems pretty much indifferent to the people's losses, but determined that the deficit in the commercial tax caused by the fire shall be made up by such merchants as escaped and others are preparing to leave the place alto-ether. At the second meeting, called by the Presi the President refused the plans proposed by the merchants and dissolved the meeting. It is not known what the Executive will do to squeeze funds ough to keep up the government, especially the 850 idle soldiers we have here, without whose bay-

the treaty was nearly about being signed by the Executive, and conjectures about the value and ing for a similar privilege.

The steamship Henry Chauncey goes home to-day

in tow of the Alaska. The United States corvette Nyack, Captain Eastman, is still in port.

A general suspicion having arisen against the owners of the Aspinwall Hotel—Messrs. Clement & Julian Maylin—that the hotel had been wilfully set fire to, the government ordered them to be arrested. Ex-aminations have been taken, but, so far as we know, no proofs have been forthcoming. Nevertheess, as is customary in such cases, they are still re fused their liberty, and treated as if known by previous character to be persons of bad conduct.

The country continues healthy, and the people ccupied repairing damages.

who have not been burned out to make up the deficit to the treasury was made public on the mornthe decree expresses it, is to be put in force until the next meeting of the Legislative Assembly of the We, of course, think this extra burden more

State. We, of course, think this extra burden more than the merchants can bear, but don't know what remedy they have.

We regret to learn that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship Alaska, which arrived at Aspinwell from New York on the 13th inst., is found to have both shaits injured, one so badly that it has been necessary to remove the buckets from the wheel. She will of course be unable to tow the Henry Chauncey to New Yoek as was expected. The two vessels with light cargoes, will sail for New York to-night, keeping each other company. The steamship Saivador will not be due here till the 20th. The steamship West Indian, from Santa Martias, has arrived, but brings no later news.

arrived, but brings no later news.

By the steamer Colorado we have dates from Guatemaia to the 7th inst. The general news is of little importance, but we find that the government of Guatemaia has agreed to transfer the subsidy hitherto paid to the Pacific Mail Company for touching monthly at one of the ports of the republic to the Central America and California Steam Navigation Company, to which the steamship Prince Alfred belongs.

Particulars of the Late Disastrous Fire in Panama.

Panama.

[From the Panama Mail, June 17.]

We are sorry to have to record in Panama one of those terrible accidents of fire common to all towns, ctues and villages which, by destroying in a few hours property and capital, must necessarily add still further to our present state of commercial depression. Shortly after midnight, towards Suntay morning, the 5th met, it seems fire was discovered to come from one of the rooms in the upper story of the Aspinwall Hotel. The lodgers ran out, saving what they could, and the fire had it all its own way. After being for some time confined to the hotel building in which it originated, from being isolated on three sides, the flames at last reached the neighbor-

The pueblo would not touch the fire engine, but agerly entered the adjoining houses, and were very active in throwing all the furniture into the street, where it soon caught fire and rendered communication impossible. Others, it is true, hauled down projecting balconles, while some foolishy took the ties off the roofs, whereby the fire soon found an entert.

projecting balconles, while some foolishly took the tiles off the roots, whereby the fire soon found an entry.

In fact, the fire engine being useless, and the company with a very lax organization, no combined effort was made against the fire. Nobody was authorized to act, and naturally everybody was willing that his neignbor's house should be pulled down for the general good rather than his own. A tongue of fire having shot across the lane caught the overhanging roof of Mr. Revello's house after that all the building on both sides of the street was soon in flames. There were frantic and dangerous effortmade to pull down balconies, and save the furniture of each house by throwing is into the street. At this time there was no want of people, soldiers and police, but there was nobody with power to order and nobody would obey. The soldiers were distinguished by the energy of their bugler, and the police in many cases prevented people saving their furniture by asserting that it must be thrown in the street first, and that was the duty assigned them. The fire having turned down San Juan de Dios street, had by daylight left only the walls standing, of all the houses except one of the north side which yet had a roof on, and forms a corner with the narrow lane running at right jangles. On the side opposite the confagration had reached the Panama Bank, which it threatened also to consume. At this crisis Captain Dow, of the Panama Raliroad Company's steamship Costa Rica, happened to come on the scene, and was asked to direct the operation to arrest the progress of the fire. With twelve men under his orders the fire was checked, and the bank saved. This was not accomplished without considerable personal risk, only avoided by coolness and presence of mind.

Captain Cavarly, of the Pacific Mail Steamship.

criers the fire was checked, and the bank saved. This was not accomplished without considerable personal risk, only avoided by cooiness and presence of mind.

Captain Cavarly, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Constitution, also arrived with about fifty men, which, together with sixty men from the United States steamer Nyack, under charge of Mr. Belden, the master, by their efforts the onward progress of the fire on both sides of the street was, we may say, entirely checked. Captain Eastman, of the Nyack, offered to superintend the operation of blowing up a house, but could find no one to authorize it. About midday the large steam fire engine arrived from Aspinwall, in consequence of a telegram sent over for the purpose. In fact as soon as the news was known at Aspinwall, the railroad company, with their usual energy, despatched a special train at once with the fire engine and about thirty of the brigade under Captain Stuart—the time taken after starting to arrive at Punama was one hour and three-quarters—where they did good service in extinguishing the threatening amount of smouldering fire and flame yet remaining. We noticed also captain Spilsbury, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company ashore, with some men from the steamer Peru.

In reflecting on the lessons we might take from such a sad calamity, the first thing which struck one during the fire was that there was no sort of organized body with power to act on such emergencies. We can't help asking if the troops who are supposed to be always stationed here could not be drilled to extinguish fire under their own officers, and to save life and property, instead of leaving to chance and confined on the victory over such a dread enemy. If such had been the case the fire would have been arrested in the Aspinwall house and confined there, and all the subsequent misery to hundreds of families now houseless would have been avoided.

It is not to be denied that our native citizens did all they could to save life and property of their richer neighbors;

ionsly wounded. What our sins may have to do with such a sad

THE MICHAEL MURDER.

Coroner Keenan Holds an Investigation-Testi mony of the Witnesses-Sheridan Held for Trial.

tion. The list of the insured, so far as we have

ed, is as well rect in the base of the bas

Manuela Planas de Carolina Pe

Chiari ... 28,000

Heurtematie ... 21,600 8. Piza.

W. Mathy & Co. ... 5,800 P. Laponjade ...

Fabre ... 500 A. Bergamotto ...

Gement ... 4,800 Felleis Pacheco ...

Heurtematie & Co. 7,000 D. Goldmith & Co. ...

Piza & Co. ... 7,000 Planas, Arango & Co. ...

Pacifici Insurance Company.

BROOKLYN CITY.

The Quarantine Troubles-The Eight Hour Law-Accidental Shooting-Reduction in the

Estimates of the Board of Education-Drowned-Deaths-Marshal's Sale.

The total number of deaths in Brooklyn last week

was 102, an increase of twenty over the mortuary of the previous week.

It is said that the Eight Hour law will be enforced

in a few days. The Park Commissioners refuse to comply with the law on the ground that they em-ploy the men by the hour and not by the day.

Peter Keenan, the proprietor of a liquor store at

No. 29 State street, shot his clerk, Peter Murphy, in

Henry Tanbert, a boy eleven years of age, had one of his eyes kicked out yesterday by a horse. The boy was cared for by the police and removed to his home, corner of Wickoff and Morrell streets, E. D. He formerly had his right jaw broken in the same

the foot of Partition street was identified yesterday as that of John Roder, a German, employed on board of one of the New York and New Orleans steamers. The deceased nad a considerable amount of money in his possession.

oafers of his precinct last evening, and arrested

William Birney, nineteen years of age; William Burly, eighteen; Thomas Thompson, twenty-one, and James Burns, nineteen. They were locked up in the Fourth street (E. D.) station house.

mit to Dr. Cochran, Health Officer of Brooklyn, from

the Quarantine Commissioners, to discharge her cargo at a certain point, 300 yards from the dock. The captain wanted Dr. Cochran to give him a permit for lighterage at tuat point. This the lockor refused to do, telling him that he must bring a clean still of health from the Quarantine Commissioners. The captain will report to the Quarantine Commissioners.

special committee of the Board of Education ap-

special committee of the Board of Education ap-pointed to revise the budget and cut it down to the sum agreed upon by the Mayor and Common Coun-cil, have agreed to report the following alterations at the next meeting of the Board of Education:—The teachers' and other salaries to be reduced from \$416,000 to \$350,000; the special fund for building schoolhouses was reduced to \$178,460—making the total amount to be put in the budget \$750,000. The amended estimates make a reduction of \$230,000.

Yesterday Marshal Dallon sold two horses, two

wagons and two sets of harness, together with ten barrels of spirits. This property some few weeks

ago, was seized under the provisions of the internal revenue laws in not having the proper stamps affixed to the barrels. The property has been in the hands of the United States Marshal since it was seized, and there being no claimants the court issued an order of sale. The competition was rather duil, as the prices annexed will show. The first horse, wagon and harness put up for sale brought only \$205, while the other did not bring half that amount, as they were sold for \$101. The spirits was sold for thirty-five cents per gallon, subject to tax.

THE COURTS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Death of F. B. Cutting. At the opening of the court yesterday Mr. Buckley

eulogistic manner spoke of the past career and pro-fessional services of the deceased. Mr. Buckley moved that the court adjourn out of respect to his memory, and that the usual entry be made upon the

ninutes.

Judge Blatchford thought the motion one emi-

nearly proper to be made in a court where Mr. Cutting had, in great admiralty and commercial cases, achieved some of his greatest trumphs, and the court was accordingly adjourned, and the usual entry ordered to be made upon the minutes.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Counterfeiters Arrested.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. John Freney and R. Bar

nett.—The defendants were yesterday arrested on a charge of passing counterfeit two dollar bills on Jacob King, of Delancey street, and others. They were held for examination in default of \$2,000 ball each.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham. Parker vs. Foote.-Order settled and filed in

Watkins vs. Watkins .- This motion is so far

granted as to allow defendant to give ball for the limits and apon condition that he shall within thirty days apply for the benefit of the Fourteen Day act, and with leave to paintiff to apply for an order committing him to close custody if he does not comply with the terms of the order within thirty days.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Before John K. Hackett, Recorder.—The People vs. Michael Fogarty and John Duffy, robbery: Same vs. James Ryan, burglary; Same vs. Ernest C. Stahl, embezzlenent; Same vs. John Qunn, grand larceny; Same vs. Thomas Gordon, larceny from the person; Same vs. Charles Kurtz, assault and battery.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

Annual Exhibition and Award of Prizes.

ladies of St. Joseph's Academy, in Sixth avenue came off yesterday evening. The entertainment, which consisted of the usual variety of songs, dia-

which consisted of the usual variety of songs, dialogues and piano performances, gave great satisfaction, both in selection and the unusually good rendering. The pianists evinced careful study, combined with seeming natural aptness in their performances of selections from the works of Berge, Suppe, Sanderson and Wollenhaupt.

The dialogues, each of which had evidently been selected to "point a moral," both to scholars and spectators, were, as before said of the whole entertainment, unusually well done, especially those parts performed by the Misses Redmond, Dunn, Wilkinson and Farrell, the first named developing a Lotta-like, sprightly and piquant manner of performing her good conceptions of character. The Misses Farrell and Maguire gained gold medals for essays, so nearly equal in merit that no superiority of one over the other could be awarded. The afair was closed with the address of Miss Mamle McGloine to the pricais, which was responded to by Father Farrell.

Clerk's office.

at an early hour on Sunday morning was the subject of investigation before Coroner Keenan, at the Morgue. The case has herstofore been quite fully reported in the HERALD, Below will be found a synopsis of the testimony adduced—by which it will be seen Sheridan confessed to stabbing deceased—and the verdict of the jury.

Elizabeth Newman, of No. 346 East Thirty-third street, testified that she saw deceased come out of the saloon next door to her store, acting in an The total amount of property destroyed is estimated at \$1,000,000, insured, as will be seen by the above, for about one-half, say \$528,000. No due has yet been discovered as to the cause of the fire.

PRESIDENT CORECOSO'S FROCLAMATION ON THE LATE CONFLAGRATION.

We attach the subjoined translation of a document which his Excellency the President has issued: excited manner; soon afterwards he returned, it then being nearly midnight, and demanded admis-sion, at the same time showing a club; several per-sons who had followed him made a disturbance and walked away, followed by two or three of the young men, to the other side of the street; the witness did not know any of the men; they were heard to utte

busy and saw no trouble; when Michael went

busy and saw no trouble; when Michael went out there was no disturbance, but when the witness went to the street he saw the deceased have a club, and there was a police officer attending to the parties; no quarrel took place in the saloon; Mr. Ungemach was not clear in his mind as to the persons he saw in the street.

OPFICER BOCE'S TESTIMONY.

Henry Bock, an officer of the Twenty-first precinct, depoced that he had gone on post in Thirty-second street a few minutes after midnight of Saturday, and there was some excitement in the vicinity of Thirty-second street and First avenue, but saw no disturbence; the witness soon afterwards learned the cause of the excitement and heard a cry in the vicinity of Second avenue; saw the deceased leaving the saloon 348 East Thirty-second street; asked him for protection; the witness saw forcased him for protection; the witness witness thirty-third street; being summoned to the station house soon atterwards, the witness saw deceased brought in on a stretcher.

Rosina Schepp, No. 349 East Thirty-second street, deposed that ahe was stiting in her doorway and saw deceased come from the saloon directly opposite, and a quarrel took place between him and some others, all of whom talked in German; soon afterwards witness heard some one call out to "selze the Dutchman and kill him;" an officer then took deceased away.

Officer Lawrence Gallagner, of the Twenty-first precinct, deposed that he was coming down the west side of Second avenue from Forteeth street, at one o'clock on Sunday morning, and heard some one say, "Oh, Fin stabbed;" it proved to be the deceased; there was no one near him at the time.

CAPTAIN M DONNELL'S TESTIMONY.

Captain Charles McDonnell, of the Twenty-first precinct, deposed that he was coming of the stabbing he received from deceased a description of his assoliant, and subsequently arrested Shendan; the latter stated he had been drinking, and came home at one o'clock; of being asked how he received the cut on the lorehead he replied that he had failed atonic,

Sheridan is twenty years of age, born in New York, lives at No. 310 East Thirty-second street, and is a painter by trade.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The New York Alumni Association Re Gathering and Brilliant Toasis and Brilliant A growing as well as most pleasant feature of

modern educational progress is the formation in our city of alumni associations made up of residen graduates of our leading colleges. The sons of old Ya'e, Harvard, Williams, Amherst and various other colleges, who have se-lected New York as the scene of their life battles and strivings for the emoluments of trade or more splendid rewards of professional distinction, have from time to time, but all within a few years, formed these associations; and now the last to imitate the wise and most beneficent example thus set them are the graduates of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., residing in this city. This last lege, Hartford, Conn., residing in this city. This last association, in further imitation of the examples set them, had a dinner last evening at the Astor House, when, over the best of viands and choicest of wines, served in Mr. Stetson's best style, they renewed the hallowed memories of old college days. Previous to the dinner there was a business meeting. At this meeting the only business of importance transacted was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

lows:—
President—Hon. William E. Curtis, LL.D., class of 1843.
Vice Presidents—Irving Paris, class of 1836; Rev.
Nathaniel E. Cornwall, class of 1831; Charles H.
Smith, class of 1836; Rev. A. B. Beach, D. D., class of 1841.

Nathaniel E, Cornwall, class of 1831; Charles H. Smith, class of 1842; Rev. A. B. Beach, D. D., class of 1841.

Treasurer—Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, class of 1842.

Secretary—Robert Hobart Smith, class of 1869.

Executive Committee—Rev. George Jarvis Geer, class of 1842; Rev. Charles Frederick Hofman, class of 1851; John F. Mines, class of 1854; Rev. E. C. Boiles, class of 1855; Meitiah B. Green, class of 1866.

At the dinner there were about fifty seated. Among the prominent guests not graduates of the College were Rev. Dr. Chapin, Judge Larremore and Mr. Gordon N. Burnham, who, as will be remembered, recently presented to the college a statue of Bishop Brownell, the founder of the College. Most prominent among the graduates were Rev. Dr. Jackson, President of the College; Rev. Dr. Beach, Rev. Dr. Purdy, Rev. Dr. Paddock, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, and Messrs. C. A. Smita, Irving Paris and M. B. Green, shining lights of the legal profession. After the cloth had been removed Dr. Cuntis, the president of the association, made the opening speech, being brilliant and overrunning with humor and pleasant memories of their College life.

Rev. Dr. JACKSON made a most feltelious response to the first regular toast—"Trinity College." He traced the history of the College from its foundation, forty-three yearstage. It was not as old as some other colleges in the country, but it had, he claimed, made its influence felt and known everywhere. Its sons fought and did noble service in the last war, they filled pulpits all over the land and they gave rich adornment to the medical and legal professions. He closed with eulogizing the College on the formation of the association.

Rev. Dr. Bach responded to the next toast—"The Professions." He made an exceedingly humorous speech, descanting at pleasing, perspicuous random on Latin, Greek and conic sections, and concluding with the emphatic avowal that for the education of young men for all professions, from the Jack o' Lantern adept to any of the learned professions, Trinity College was empha

brilliant respondent in Air. W. G. Davies, as likewise did "The Army and the Navy" in Colonel B. D. Morgan.

Captain Howell, of the Associated Press, responded to "The Press." He said that it matters not what dizzy heights of glory intellect may attain, its possessor is ever found to rank himself among the paladdins of the press. Who would exchange the garland that encircled the brow of him who but the other day "drifted out upon the dark and unknown sea, that flows round all the world." for royal crown or princely diadem? The name of "Boz" will shine resplendent when that of kings shall have passed away into oblivion. And Dickens was a representative of that noblity that to day stands at the head of the professions; yet who would say that he washot stronger than monarch, priest, or potentate—pre-eminently the schoolmaster of the age.

"Our Guests" found as its respondent Rev. Dr. Chaptn. The speech was in his happlest vein, teing both brilliant, sharp and sparkling.

More regular toasts followed, and then came voluntary toasts, to each of which followed pertinent speeches. It was late when the company rose, but to all it was a most enjoyable evening—a genuinc "feast of reason and flow of soul."

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Asiatic Sons of Wax in Massachusetts.

an Account of Their Habits and Customs-Boiled Rice at a Premium and Rats and Rat Pies at a Discount-Progress of John Chinaman at Shoemaking-A Pegging Machine Gets Away with One of Charley Sing's Thumbs.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 28, 1870. The excitement and interest consequent upon the resence of the Celestial shoemakers here still conue. They turnish a topic for gossip and comment among all classes of society, and in the various public haunts there is little else talked or timent of the community, of course, is favorable towards them, the Crispins and their sympathizers native workmen; but this sorrow does not approach whole difficulty might have been avoid-and the Chinese emigrants remained home, they seem bound to second sempson in his effort to protect his own business; and in doing this they cordially welcome John Chinaman to the Berkshire hills and as cheerfully bid an affectionate farewell to the demora-lized and defeated knights of St. Crispin. PECULIARITIES AND PROGRESS OF THE NEW COMERS.

Although these Chinamen manifest a worthy dis-continuous to conform to the American customs, it will undoubtedly be a very long time before they forsake employed they spend much of their time in learning the English language and alphabet. A little son of Mr. Richmond, proprietor of the Richmond House, who has been much with them and become a general and they seem to understand his teaching much and they seem to understand his teaching much more readily than that of any others who have attempted to teach them. As a mark of their appre-ciation they have given him numerous Chinese pre-sents, and among others a miniature god which one of them hastily and skinfully moulded one day from the mixture of an old tallow candie and a piece of shogmakers way. hoemaker's wax. NOW AND WHAT THEY EAT-RATS AND RAT PIES

Shoemaker's wax.

How and what they eat—Rays and rat pies profilested.

Their manner of catang is peculiar to their own country. They use no knile, fork or spoon, but administer or rather poke in their food with the genuline Chinese chep-sheks. These consist of a couple of round pieces of wood of about the same circumference as an ordinary lead pencil, and about tweive or diteen inches in length. Honding these together in one hand, they bring the dish containing their food close to the "orifice beneath the probosca," and shovel it in with a swiftness no less surprising than it is commeal. They can no meat, but subsist almost wholy on boiled rice, together with a few potatocs and crackers and bread, as they desire. Nonner do they drink water or coffee, but quench their tairs with tea at all times. Some of the North Adams boys who anticipated making a few pennies by influsing the Orientais with rats are deeply giteved to learn that they are not to form any part of their table fare. Some thoughtful and sympathizing New Yorker, who thought to formish Mr. Sampson's new family with a bountful repast upon the fiesh and meat which the Chinese are said to reish so well, sent him a large box of bounding live wharf rats the other day. It is hardly necessary to add that they were not turned over to the cook room.

The "CHOW-CHOW HOUSE."

Since the Chinaman determines to occome "a man and a brother" among them, the traders here are puzzling their brains how to obtain their custom. John Chinaman hats and collars have already been introduced, and a powerful pressure is being brought upon Mr. Richmond to have the hotel now Chow House." Mr. Richamond says he don't see it

broaght upon Mr. Richmond to have the hotel now bearing his name hereafter known as the "Chow-Chow House." Mr. Richmond says he don't see it just now, but as time advances so will civilization; and as "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," it would not be astonishing if Mr. Richmond should yield to the wishes of his friends in the course

WHEN WILL THE GRIENFALS RECOME CITIZENS is a question which is aiready being discussed by the people here. Mr. Sampson is reduct for having them franchised, and he promises all his efforts toward educating them properly. The literatus amendment, it is to be presumed, will reach their case as well as that of the ebony colored humanity. There are, of course, no women among those now here, but if the experiment of their industry as applied to manufacturing is the success which it promises to be, there will be some of the leminine sex introduced, and, after being legally married, they will settle down as ordinary cluzens, and then North Adams, like San Francisco, will have a Chinacown for one of its suburbs.

for one of its subures.

A CHINESE COURT OF JUSTICE.

The two eldest of their number—the ones who have charge of the cuisine and commissary departations that the character is the other than the character in the other. nave enarge of the clustic and commissary departments—have been chosen by the other Chinamen to decide upon all difficulties and differences which may arise among them, and from their decision there is no appeal. Thus is at they have got along harmoniously in their new home and quarters, and the services of their "counsellors," as they are term d, have not been brought into requisition.

A JOKE UPON AN ARTIST OF A NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

PAPER.

A few days ago an arust of a New York illustrated A few days ago an artist of a New York illustrated paper came here to make a sketch of John Chinaman in his new yocation. He weat through the establishment and made a drawing of the various workrooms, and alcerwards, at the dimer hour, he undertook to sketch the Orientais while partaking of their noonday meal. While absorbed in this, unknown to himself, he was handsomely caricatured by one of the artistic Chinamen, who, by some means, had discovered the purpose of the stranger's visit. The sketch was very clever, and disclosed the fact that the pignalled cortwainers are possessed of accomplishments not before suspected. The drawing has been framed and is now hanging in Mr. Sampson's office.

Is now hanging in ant. Sampson's omce.

CHARLEY SING TACKLES A PEGGING MACHINE AND
LOSES A THUMB.

Charley Sing—or Ar Sing, according to Chinese
vernacular—undertoek, on Saturday, to manage
a pegging machine, the most diment and
terrible appearing of all the appearing in shoe
manufacturing. Charley had not worked long before,
becoming too condent of his ability, he became
careless, and away went the thumb of his right
hand, and simultaneously a yell of "Tu-ley-ah man"
rang through the shop, almost drowning the sound
of the rumbiling machinery. The partially severed
member hung by only a few shreds, and a surgeon
was called and the operation of complete amputation performed. If lockiaw does not follow Changey
will undoubtedly be able to resume work in the
course of a few weeks. The accident, as soon as it
became known around town, caused great loy among
the Crispins, notwithstanding the Christian doctrines
pounded into them by Mr. Godfrey last Friday evening.

What a "Handy Painter" Thinks of the Importation of Chinese Laborers.
To the Editor of the Herald:-

I have never before taken part in any public controversy, but as I belong to that class which is affected by this Chinese labor question, I feel that I ought to raise my voice in protest against a system which tends to lower my condition and that of my class. It is now generally admitted that the subject of Chinese importation is destined to be one of the greatest problems of the present age, but the press, gene rally, in dealing with the question, have shown a disposition to misrepresent the matter, and to ignore raily, in dealing with the question, have shown a disposition to misrepresent the matter, and to ignore the rea ipoint at issue. The question now before the public has reference to a system of importation, and does not in any way refer to free immigration. These are two distinct terms, involving different principles, and therefore cannot be reconciled; and I ask that the press will deal fairly with the question and discuss it on its real merits. I would also submit that to arrive at a proper decision it is necessary that it should be considered solely and scrictly in its social and moral bearings. It has been satisfactorily shown that these Chinese cooles are not in the condition of immigrants. The question then arises, Ought we tolerate a system of importation whereby a few capitalists are allowed to carry on a wholesale traffic in these cooles, as if they were so much merchandise, and which also tends to lower the social and moral condition of the working classes of this country? There are many reforms needed in the present condition of the laboring class, and what ought to be done is to devise means whereby they may be elevated instead of decreating them still further. But it seems that philanthropy will not interfere in the unequal war between labor and capital. All the arguments that have been brought forward in favor of importations have been in the Interest of capital. The capitalists are always striving to reduce the price of labor, and the reason they are so anxious to have the chinaman will work any number of hours, including Sundays. This shows now little consideration the capitalist has for the condition of the fact that the Chinaman will work any number of hours, including Sundays. This shows now little consideration the capitalist has for the condition of the faborer. You have thought proper to ridicule the proceedings of the Workingmen's now little consideration the capitalist has for the condition of the laborer. You have thought proper to ridicule the proceedings of the Workingmen's now little

Miners' Wages.

I have read with astonishment in the HERALD the rate of wages given to miners in coal districts in Pennsylvania. The reason must be a want of mea or an intimidation for application to work. In the county of Cornwall, England, both copper and tin miners only get an average of fifty dollars per month, and they maintain a wife and family, pay house rent, &c., with this. I am certain if an authormonth, and they maintain a wife and family, pay house rent, &c., with this. I am certain if an authorized agent from any colliery were to go to Cornwall he could get hundreds of able-bodied young men, brought up as miners, to come to this country and work for one-half the wages now given, and, knowing the county of Cornwall so well as I do. having been born and bred there, you would be conferring a great boon upon the miners. A majority of the mines in Cornwall are very deep—say from 250 to 300 fathoms from addt level—and unless they have a man engine for lowering the miners the work becomes very hard and the men readily leave if they can get easier work.

The colliers in Wales do not get more than eighty shillings per month, and hundreds from there would be glad to come as well, though they are more disposed to strike for wages than the Cornish miners. In the year 1865 a celebrated colliery in Neath, South Wales, became stopped in consequence of the collers striking. One of the proprietors being a Cornishman he immediately started for Cornwall and engaged a great number of miners at five shillings per day. At the time he could have brought away one-half of the working miners.

No wonder coal is such a price here as it is when the owners are giving such large wages to the miners.

Only deal fair and square with the Cornish miner and you may have what number you like.

A CORNISH MINER.

The Chinese in New England. TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER: Having had a large experience in California in observing the characteristics of this race, I must say unmingled satisfaction. While I had no fear that their coming among as will tend to degrade labor, or be injurious to the material interests of the State, it is from another standpoint that I would welcome them.

The Chinese possess little of the religious bigotry of the Catholics, at least after their arrival in this country, and, without doubt, will be easily susceptible to missionary jeffort in New England. Thus we have Chinese think there is no other nation, except their own, of course, so worthy of imitation as the American nation. Then let jus receive them kindly and feel that it is our privilege to do them all the good we can.

S. B.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Grand Match for the Championship Between the Mutnals and Atlantics—A Hot Day and a Hot Game—The Atlantics Win by Two

and any figure you please in the sun, yesterday, up-wards of four thousand sweltering souls gathered the championship between the Mutual and Atlantic Clubs. The old interest awakened years ago in the ganizations, it may be said, of the national game, revives afresh with the return of every successive not so great as on former occasions, the feeling was The Atlantics were sent to the bat at twenty

minutes of four, and commenced work in hearty style, hitting freely for four runs. In turn, they reumpire, Mr. Andrew Allison, of the Eckford Club. being, though unintentionally, against them. In the second innings the Atlantics scored two, a poor throw of Haiffeld's assisting them. Although the Mutuals scored one in the second inning, it was as much by good luck as good play, and thus early the that Wolters' delivery was easily punishable, the been retired. Confoundedly poor hitting sent the Mutuals to grass again in the third ann ng, their display so far disgusting their friends. In the fourth the Mutuals, notwithstanding an outrageous four fly muff by Patterson, pit the Anantics one in one-two-three order. Hatfield led off for the Motuals with a clean home run, followed by a handsome they of McMahon's to left field; but the short, high hitting of C. Mills, Wolters and Swandell destroyed his chance for a run, they retiring on "popped" flest, Hall led off with a sharply hit ball in the flith inning, which Nelson allowed to go through him, but Hall went no further than first base. Pike was flyed out by Hatfield, and McDonald, driving a grounder to Hatfield also, that player seized it, touchel second and put the ball to first, doubling the Atlantics up for the second time. By a stronger display at the bat the New Yorkers made two runs, and then, by another beautiful specimen of field play, made a third double play on the Atlantics, the neatness and quickness of which brought out general applause. The score was now ten to six against the Mutuals, but they showed signs of altering it in their own favor, and hope was revived. Vigorous blay in the field left the Atlantic figures as before, eral appliance. The score was now ten to six against the Mutuals, but they showed signs of altering it in their own favor, and hope was revived. Vigorous play in the fleid left the Atlantic figures as before, while the Mutuals got down to work with an old-time will and cracked away right merrity for six runs, creating thereby an excitement which, coupled with the powerful heat of the day, threatened to dissolve the crowd into one great grease spot. This good work on the part of the Mutuals was carried further, for they again blanked the Atlantics, and went back to the bat themselves looking winners all over. It was now \$100 to \$60 upon them, and taken. They looked too sure of the game for anybody to lay a penny against them. This over-confidence may or may not have worked against them; but, however that may be, they falled to score a run. Stall they appeared winners. But, lo, the poor Mutuals ! the Atlantics made nive runs, leading the score by three runs, and then, oh, then, refused the "Mutes" more than a little one, thus snatching from New York—what New York is accustomed to, however—the ball and game and victory. Below is the score:

MUTUAL.

Player.*

ATLANTIC.

Player.*

**ATLANTIC.*

Player.*

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

He Is the Guest of the Boston Shoe Dealers-

He Is the Guest of the Boston Shoe Dealers—Makes a Speech.

[From the Boston Post, June 27.]

General Sherman having accepted an invitation to visit Peah street and the Shoe and Leather Exchange, fulfilled the same Saturday noon. The occasion was of no intile interest, and constituted the decided event of the day. The Exchange Rooms were tastefully decorated with the national colors. Above the President's desk was the word "Welcome," and over it "T. W. Sherman," in large, git letters, forming the central point for the festomed flags. In the government room the windows were decorated with the stars and stripes. The decorations were finished off with smaller designs and hags nearly draped. There was a profusion of bunting and flags. At twelve o'clock a committee, consisting of Measrs. A. L. Coolidge, Francis Dane and F. F. Emory, repaired to the Revere House to escort General Sherman to the Exchange. It was nearly one o'clock when the cheers of those who had gathered outside announced his arrival. In the meantime a large number of citizens had congregated at the Exchange, among them dovernor Cinin, Mayor Shurtleff, ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, members of the city government and Board of Trade, prominent merchants and others. General Sherman, on his entrance, was greeted with hearty applantee.

W. B. Spooner, Eag., President of the Association,

of Trade, prominent nurchants and others. General Sherman, on his entrance, was greeted with hearty applause.

W. B. Spooner, Esq., President of the Association, introduced General Sherman, stating that as he had seen their prosperity in his journeyings through our towns and cities, it gave him great pleasure to introduce him personally to the several gentlemen who contributed so much to this prosperity.

General Sherman responded as follows:—
GENTLEMEN OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER EXCHANGE—I am glad to meet so fine a body of citizens as those I see before me, representing, as they do, the largest manufacturing interests in the United States. I am somewhat taken by surprise at this reception, and did not anticipate meeting with so large a number of the trade. I came simply to look over your rooms, by invitation of your committee, and didn't come to teach, but to learn. As a friend of your trade I can claim that I gave you a great deal of patronage when I belonged to a marauding army, (Applause and merriment.) Some of our shoes were good and some bid, but I don't claim that all the bad ones came from Boston. The army needs good, strong shoes—stout uppers and durable soles—and when the boys get these they are pleased. I wish you all honor and prosperity, and hope that when you do make shoes for the army you will make them good and strong. If you will do that I will be your friend until we all throw of our shoes and go where we don't need them.

The General was then presented to those in attend-

THE VREELAND DRAMA.

Trial and Conviction of Caroline Vreeland for Assault With a Butcher Knife on Mr. Pohrseder-She is Sent to the State Prison for Four Years.

Tosterday, in the General Sessions, before tecorder Hackett, Caroline E. Vreeland was tried upon an indictment for a felonious assault and bet-tery upon Robert Schroeder, committed in an examination room in the Tombs Police Court on the 10th of this month. The occurrence is fresh in the memory of our readers, and it is only necessary to

charge against Mr. Schroeder for alleged seduction.

The witnesses called by Asatstant District Attorney Fellows for the people were Justice Dowling, Edwin James, Stephen Hayes and John Landsman, all of whom detailed the circumstances of the asault. The substance of their testimony was that upon the day in question the persons concerned in this case were in a room taking testimony, Mr. Schroeder, by order of Judge Dowling, having been removed from the room; that she rushed in with a large butcher knife in her hand towards Mr. Schroeder, making three stabs, cutting his coal in three different places, but inflicting no wounds Some gentleman said to her, "What are you abou with that knife?" and she said, "I got it, and mean to do it." She struck him as if somewhere about the neck, but the knife seemed to go down upon his back. Justice Dowling was absent from the

Mr. Wm. F. Howe, counsel for Mrs. Vreeland was irresponsible for her acts, and that the crin con duct of Schroeder (whose absence he commu-upon in severe terms) in relation to her daughte frenzied her as to make her insane at the time of

renzied her as to make her insane at the time of the sault.

Airs. Vreeland went on to state that two months before the occurrence she produced the knife to frighten off people who had robbed her of valuable books; that while she was in the room at the Tomies she heard something said about her daugnter, and came out; she did not know whether it was a knife or a bfunderbus that she had in her hand; she heard horrid questions put to her daugnter, and became mad, and she knew not what she did until next morning. Mr. Howe proceeded to ask her about the insanity of her relatives. She said she heard horrid questions put to her daugnter, and became mad, and she knew not what she did until next morning. Mr. Howe proceeded to ask her about the insanity of her relatives. She said she heard that two weeks before the occurrence her nephewishot himself in a fit of insanity; all her auntal on her lather's side were insane.

Colonel fellows cross-examined the witness, who stated that her first husband's name was John Myers, and, after some heasilation, said her manden name was Caroline E. Kendrick; that she was married to Lieutenant Shelly, who was her second husband, and had been married a third time.

Mr. Howe then called a nost of witnesses to show that Mrs. Vreeland acted strangely and that her conduct indicated that she was not her right mind.

Margaret W. Norton, a sister of the prisoner, who resides in Boston, testined that Mrs. Vreeland did not become a woman until she was nineteen years old; at that time and before it at monthly periods she would wander out alone and talk to trees, flowers and stars; she would have spelis of screaming and would tear her hair; when Mrs. Vreeland was sixteen she became an actress.

David Taylor, a resident of Mediord, Mass., whose wife is a stater of the defendant, also stated that she acted strangely, and was about to describe a trance which Mrs. Vreeland was visiting at their house, she got up in the middle of the might and wonden the strangely.

Frederick Taylor, Jr., of Mediord, te

way, said he wanted to bring her with him to Germany, induced her to take medicines, which had no effect, and after considerable persunsion she consented to have an aborton produced; Schroeder furthemore in ormed her that a minister had not married them, that she was only his misuress, and that he would auvanceher money to keep a bad hoose on condition that she would hand the proceeds over to him; the witness denied that she had a conversation with adwin James in regard to what she said she told her mother. In answer to an inquiry by the Court she said she knew nothing about the man she married when she was united to Schroeder; she was divorced from him in New York because he freated her bady.

A recess was had, after which Mr. Fellows recalled Mr. Edwin James, who testhied that as soon as Mrs. Vreeland was taken into custody for attempting to stab Mr. Schroeder he had a conversation with Ada. She expressed nerself as being sorry for bringing the charges against Mr. Schroeder, and that she had been induced to do so by her mother. Justice bowling dismissed the case against Schroeder.

Mr. Fellows then proved by documentary evidence that in 1833 Caroline E. Shelly was convicted for stealing, and was sentenced to the State Prison for one year. Mr. Howe was permitted to introduce a pardon, which the prosecuting officer conceded 18-lated to the same person.

Mr. Howe proceeded in a brief but pathetic speech to present his case to the jury, followed by Colonel Fellows, who, in a logical, amusing and eloquent address, proceeded to show that the testimony decimentary and that the delence of insanity set up by the defence was too ludicous to be entertained by sensible men.

Recorder Hackett delivered an elaborate and romarkably clear charge, and that she had another with a recommeniation to mercy.

Mr. Fellows moved for sentence, and Mrs. Yreeland, on being asked what she had to say why judgment should not be pronounced, said that she was moved for sentence, and Mrs. Yreeland, on being saked what the held to say why jud

THE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon, William A. Newell, ex-Governor of New Jersey, in the chair, and Thomas J. Becker, of New York, secretary. There were present, among others, Joseph G. McQuaide, of Philadelphia; ex-Governor Marshal Jewell, of Connecticut; General D. Woodule, of Delaware; Colone

necticut; General D. Woodule, of Delaware; Colonel, Thomas R. Rich, of Maryland; Thomas W. Conway, of New Orieans; James Torwilliger, C. C. Pinckney, Wm. V. Aiexander, Charles R. Thompson and Henry Beeny, of New York.

The Secretary's report was read, giving an encouraging account of the republicas party throughout the Union. It showed that the system of erganization was so far complete as to insure an overwhelming victory in the Congressional elections about to take place. It declared that by faithful work in New York the State could be redeemed from the democracy in view of the new laws in regard to elections.

The rest of the session was of a more secrets character, in which, it is stated, that a spley scene occurred between the friends of the administration and others. The former, however, triumphed by an overwhelming vote. The committee adjourned to meet at Cape May in July.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE AT TROY.—On Satur-

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUIGIDE AT TROY.—On Saturday a young lady named Alss. Sage, residing in the upper part of the city, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the river near the State dam. She was researed after much difficulty by some boys who were fishing near by.—Troy Whiz, Jane 27.